

URBAN DISTRICT OF
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1971

ANNUAL REPORT

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Walton-on-Thames.

Tel.: Walton-on-Thames 28844.

May, 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971 on the health of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District which contains all the necessary information requested by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The estimated mid-year population showed a decrease of 1,080, which was surprising considering births exceeded deaths by 107 and a steady flow of new houses were quickly occupied. However, this figure is based on the preliminary report of the Census in April, 1971 and must be considered reliable. Previous population estimates of the Registrar-General over the last few years can only be assumed to have been inaccurate.

The death-rate remains well below that of England and Wales. There were seventeen infant deaths under 1 year compared to ten in 1970 and this had the effect of raising the infant mortality rate to 23.9 per 1,000 live births. An analysis of these deaths showed the majority were due to congenital defects, prematurity and toxæmia of pregnancy but five due to pneumonia, bronchitis or pneumonitis could be classified as preventable.

Influenza was not a problem during 1971 although it became prevalent after Christmas. Vaccination against influenza was once again offered to all Council employees who operate the essential services and the acceptance rate was extremely satisfactory.

Three quarters of the infectious diseases notified were attributable to measles. Vaccinations against this disease were continued and during the year vaccination against rubella (German measles) was commenced in girls of the adolescent age group.

Early in the year a small outbreak of infective hepatitis occurred in Walton-on-Thames. It was possible to follow the spread of infection and to trace the original source to a local resident who had developed jaundice in the latter part of 1970 following a European business trip. A point of interest was the fact that some contacts developed mild attacks of infective hepatitis without showing signs of jaundice. This is not an unusual event but it demonstrated the use of liver function tests in tracing the pattern of infection.

The County Council commenced a Family Planning Clinic in the Health Centre, Walton-on-Thames, early in the year. This Clinic is staffed by a doctor and nurse, both of whom have had appropriate training in family planning techniques. The service is primarily intended for those in need, particularly on medical grounds which have been defined by the Department of Health as "a woman whose health in the opinion of the examining doctor is expected to suffer by pregnancy by the increased physical, mental and social burden placed on her". The social circumstances are not capable of definition since they can only relate to an individual case.

During the year a Smokers' Advisory Clinic was held in the health education room of the Walton Health Centre. The course consisted of five successive evening meetings. Altogether 82 attended of which 58 completed the Course. These 58 were questioned one month afterwards and 50 replies were received of which 38 (65 per cent) had ceased smoking and 12 (21 per cent) had cut down. The 8 failing to reply represent 14 per cent. At the expiration of a year these 58 will again be circulated to obtain a more accurate assessment of the results.

The Secretary for Health and Social Services in a consultative document announced the scrapping of all regional hospital boards, hospital management committees, executive councils and local health authorities in the present National Health administration and their replacement by regional and area health authorities. The area health authority would probably correspond to the proposed new County of Surrey. Local opinions about the health service would be voiced through a new series of community councils set up in every district covered by the area health authority. Unification of the health service was most important and this document represents a commendable attempt at achieving this.

The future of our local hospitals in Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge is closely bound up with the reorganisation of the health service. Concentrating all the hospital resources in large district units has for a long time been challenged. District general hospitals should be reserved for those cases requiring specialist care and expensive facilities. The general practitioners have been using our local hospitals for many years with extremely satisfactory results and it is hoped this will continue. The community should be able to care wherever possible for its own sick and only those requiring specialised treatment should be sent elsewhere. A much greater emphasis has now been placed on community care, therefore it is imperative that general practitioner, cottage, community or, as one Minister of Health termed them, peripheral hospitals, should be retained, developed and even built in conjunction with health centres as an integral part of the national health service. The part to be played by the Walton and Weybridge Hospitals in the future community health services must, to some extent, involve everyone, particularly the public who, after all, is the consumer.

The Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, the Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Joseph, visited the Walton Health Centre in July. Follow-

ing an inspection of the premises he discussed and answered questions from doctors and nurses on the reorganisation of the health service.

The Department of Health recommended that vaccination against smallpox as a routine procedure in early childhood should be discontinued. This followed statistical proof that there were more deaths in this country from complications of vaccination than from smallpox itself. However, it is still advisable for vaccination of travellers proceeding to areas of the world where smallpox is endemic and for health service staff who may come in contact with possible cases.

The outbreak of cholera in Spain during September, 1971 resulted in the Department having to follow up fifteen contacts from infected areas.

The County Council's scheme for the provision of telephones under the Chronic Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970 commenced on the 1st September, 1971.

The last paragraph in this introduction is always devoted to acknowledgements and thanks to various people for their help throughout the year. One must first of all acknowledge the consistent work done by members of this Department and the help received from the Council Departments and the County Council. I am particularly grateful for the excellent liaison with General Medical Practitioners and Hospital staff. Dr. G. T. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory Service retired at the end of 1971 after many years of valuable service. My thanks are also due to Dr. R. J. Evans, Director of the St. Peter's Hospital Laboratory, who handles all the haematological investigations from the Clinic for the Elderly. The occasion also gives me the opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and guidance throughout the year.

E. M. HAMILTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health:

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

S. A. EADE, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. W. ASTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

A. J. BELL, M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, M.A.P.H.I.

V. J. QUAYLE, M.A.P.H.I. (From 1.3.71.)

G. E. PRATT, M.A.P.H.I.

Mrs. M. E. WILKIE, M.A.P.H.I. (Part-time 18.1.71 to 26.2.71.)

Meat Inspector:

A. WARNER, M.R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspectors:

J. E. THURGOOD.

J. JOHNSON.

Rodent Operator:

A. FROST.

Clerical Staff:

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary:

Miss J. M. EGLON.

(Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey.)

Public Health Inspector's Section:

Mrs. M. E. ILKIW. (Chief Clerk.)

Miss M. L. ADAMS.

Miss S. V. LEECH.

Public Analyst:

J. A. PALGRAVE, B.SC., F.R.I.C.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,052
Estimated resident population mid-year 1971 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,850
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,371
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,735,181
A sum represented by a 1p Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£36,009

Vital Statistics

Live Births:		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	361	298	659
Illegitimate	...	27	26	53
		—	—	—
		388	324	712
		—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	13.7
Rate per 1,000 population (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	...	14.5
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)	...	...	...	7.4
Stillbirths:				
Number	...	...	...	9
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	12.5
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	...	394	327	721
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	17
Infant Mortality Rates:				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	23.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	24.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	18.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	14.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	11.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	23.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):				
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	605
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	11.7
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	...	9.1
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	10.7
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	Nil

Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	1.1
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.02
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.5
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.7
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.6
Death-Rate from Bronchitis and Emphysema per 1,000 of the population	0.2
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents per 1,000 of the population	0.1

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District and England and Wales for 1970 and 1971.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate			
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 14.5	* 14.9	* 9.1	* 8.6	23.9	13.4
England and Wales ...	16.0	16.0	11.6	11.7	18.0	18.0

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

Ratio of corrected birth-rate to national rate	1.06
Ratio of corrected death-rate to national rate	0.78

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Late Effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	M	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	7	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Leukaemia	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	8
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Anaemias	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental Disorders	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Multiple Sclerosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	75	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	23	22	22	
	F	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	46	
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	
	F	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	18	
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	12	19	
	F	64	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	8	47	
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	
Pneumonia	M	28	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	25	
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Asthma	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Appendicitis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	
Congenital Anomalies	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
All Other Accidents	M	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
All Other External Causes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	275	4	4	3	—	3	2	10	18	56	77	98	
	F	330	6	3	—	1	1	2	5	13	36	58	205	

GERIATRIC SERVICES AND THE CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK

During the year Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, was closed and a geriatric hospital was opened in the former Woking Maternity Hospital. This establishment is now called Beechcroft Hospital and together with Ellesmere and Ottershaw Hospitals will provide chronic sick beds for North West Surrey.

The Clinic for the Elderly at Hersham was transferred to the Health Centre, Walton-on-Thames, from the 1st January, 1971 and has continued to provide an assessment and follow-up geriatric service in this district. A number of Doctors and Nurses interested in this field of medicine have visited the Clinic during the year. No difficulties were encountered regarding the transportation of patients to the Clinic and the co-existent physiotherapy clinic.

The introduction of concessionary fares for old people on local buses by the Council was welcomed. This has engendered interest by other Councils who propose to do the same.

A careful watch was maintained during the fuel crisis to see that none of the elderly suffered from lack of warmth. Your Medical Officer of Health authorised the drawing of certain fuel from picketed dumps on the clear understanding it was for old people and genuine cases of hardship.

The mini-bus run by the Walton and Weybridge Old People's Welfare Committee had a hoist fitted, thereby facilitating the handling of wheelchair cases. It is anticipated another mini-bus will be provided in the latter part of 1972.

Day Centres, Clubs and all the many voluntary helpers have played their parts in the caring for the elderly, whilst meals-on-wheels operated by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service have provided 8,306 meals to the housebound.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Immunisation and Vaccination

The following tables show the number of immunisations and vaccinations given during the year.

Diphtheria

	1971	<i>Year of birth</i>		1968	1964-67	<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Over 16 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		1970	1969					
Primary Injections	44	580	121	17	9	16	—	787
Reinforcing Injections	—	9	22	14	658	210	—	913

Whooping Cough

	1971	<i>Year of birth</i>		1968	1964-67	<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Over 16 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		1970	1969					
Primary Injections	44	573	121	16	8	12	—	774
Reinforcing Injections	—	8	15	6	103	59	—	191

Tetanus

	1971	<i>Year of birth</i>		1968	1964-67	<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Over 16 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		1970	1969					
Primary Injections	44	581	121	19	10	16	—	791
Reinforcing Injections	—	9	22	16	665	394	91	1,197

Poliomyelitis

	1971	<i>Year of birth</i>		1968	1964-67	<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Over 16 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		1970	1969					
Primary Course	44	486	119	16	15	13	9	702
Reinforcing Dose	—	6	22	17	622	230	24	921

Measles

	1971	<i>Year of birth</i>		1968	1964-67	<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Over 16 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		1970	1969					
Primary Course	—	183	171	74	102	13	—	543

Rubella

	1971	Year of birth				Others under age 16	Over 16 yrs.	Total
		1970	1969	1968	1964-67			
Primary Course	—	—	—	—	—	496	2	498

Smallpox

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>							
	<i>0-3</i>	<i>3-6</i>	<i>6-9</i>	<i>9-12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	
	<i>mths.</i>	<i>mths.</i>	<i>mths.</i>	<i>mths.</i>	<i>yr.</i>	<i>yrs.</i>	<i>yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccination	—	—	1	1	225	82	34	343
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	20	317	337

Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Acute Encephalitis ...	—
Acute Meningitis ...	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—
Anthrax ...	—
Cholera ...	—
Diphtheria ...	—
Dysentery ...	—
Food Poisoning ...	7
Infective Jaundice ...	14
Leprosy ...	—
Leptospirosis ...	—
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	1
Measles ...	291
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—
Plague ...	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3
Smallpox ...	—
Tetanus ...	—
Tuberculosis ...	5
Typhoid Fever ...	—
Typhus ...	—
Whooping Cough ...	5
Yellow Fever ...	—

**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) and
Food Poisoning**
Age Incidence.

AGE	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice	Malaria (contracted abroad)	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough
Under 1 year	—	—	—	7	—	—
1-2 years	1	—	—	19	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	32	—	1
3-4 years	1	—	—	26	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	43	1	—
5-10 years	—	3	—	155	1	3
10-15 years	—	2	—	1	1	1
15-25 years	1	4	—	5	—	—
25-35 years	4	1	—	1	—	—
35-45 years	—	2	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	2	1	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	14	1	291	3	5

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases

The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	1	4	3	—	—	12	13	—	3	—	2	-
Mumps ...	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	4	5	3	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

Secondary and Grammar Schools:

No. in age group ...	...	...	...	...	609
No. of consents ...	...	...	...	...	478
No. tested ...	...	...	...	...	441
No. vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	407
Percentage of age group vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	67
Percentage tested and found to be positive ...	...	...	...	...	4
Percentage tested and found to be negative ...	...	...	...	...	96

Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:

No. of consents ...	...	...	...	...	71
No. tested ...	...	...	...	...	51
No. vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	45
Percentage tested and found to be positive ...	...	...	...	...	14
Percentage tested and found to be negative ...	...	...	...	...	86

Colleges of Further Education:

No. of consents ...	...	...	...	...	5
No. tested ...	...	...	...	...	2
No. vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	2
Percentage tested and found to be positive ...	...	...	...	...	50
Percentage tested and found to be negative ...	...	...	...	...	50

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Water is supplied by the Woking and District Water Company and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. No bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made but samples of the treated water as supplied have been submitted at intervals to Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Three samples were taken by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver and all were satisfactory. The results are tabulated on page 17. In addition, 130 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors during the year. Most of these samples were from food premises and the high percentage of satisfactory results reflects the normally excellent bacteriological quality of the mains water.

The Woking and District Water Company provide reports on all the samples of water taken by their staff from sources in this area and we reciprocate in regard to our analyses. During the year 68 samples were reported by the Water Company in this way.

Plumbo-solvent action was not encountered nor any form of contamination.

During the year a survey was carried out of the dwellings and other properties situated on the small islands in the River Thames. Amongst other information, details were obtained of water supplies and it was found that ten dwellings obtain their supplies from wells although in every case the supply is piped into the dwelling. Samples from these wells were satisfactory. There are two other premises, not dwellings, also deriving water supplies from wells.

In all a total of 277 visits were made in connection with water supplies.

17,355 dwelling houses with an approximate population of 51,715 have a direct mains water supply; and there are still six permanent dwellings housing thirteen persons supplied with standpipes. In addition, two caravan sites with a population of approximately 92 derive their water supplies from standpipes.

Sewage Disposal

Work on the construction of the new Seven Arches Bridge Sewage Treatment Works was commenced during the year and proceeded to programme.

Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District

Date sample was taken	...	26th May	12th August	14th October
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	...	24	10	5
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	...	8	4	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	...	16	10	12
Coliform organisms	...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli	...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1

Chemical Examination in parts per million.

Free Ammonia	...	0.060	0.048	0.060
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.038	0.084	0.108
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)		1.22	0.99	0.83

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Mr. R. A. Bromley, Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following information: —

The Council has now issued 4,200 fully guarded paper sack holder units and wire-guards have been issued and fitted to 1,500 of the early, unguarded holder units. It is expected that the paper sack refuse collection and storage scheme will cover substantially the whole of the domestic properties of the district by the end of 1972.

The total tonnage of refuse collected during the year was approximately 19,000 tons. In addition, 390 old or abandoned cars were despatched for disposal during the year.

The number of premises where cesspools were emptied was 169.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors in 1971. Specific comments will be found under the headings covering the various facets of the work but generally the year was one in which steady progress was maintained. The Department has endeavoured to keep abreast of developments in management techniques and to utilise those which are applicable to a Public Health Inspector's work. During the year a form of management by objectives was introduced and use was also made of the computer services in connection with housing. In all matters the endeavour has been to be forward looking, to safeguard and promote acceptable standards of environmental health and above all to be sympathetic and helpful to the public and I am happy to say that all members of the staff have co-operated in these aims. There was continued interest in environmental matters both nationally and locally and to Public Health Inspectors who have been long pursuing their part in dealing with many of the shortcomings of our living conditions, amidst much apathy, this interest was very welcome. On occasions, however, well meaning organisations are prone to exaggeration in order to press their case and it is essential that a balanced view be taken to keep matters in perspective.

Apart from the filling of a vacancy for a Public Health Inspector which had existed for some months, there were no other changes in the staff.

I am most grateful to the Members of the Council for the encouragement and support that I have received and to the staff who have worked extremely well during a very busy year.

S. A. EADE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouse and Meat Depot

Progress continued albeit slowly towards the replacement of the existing unsatisfactory buildings at Berry Lane, Hersham, with new buildings on the site of the old New Haw Sewage Works. Reports on the existing slaughterhouse, following inspection by the District Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were critical but it is accepted that little can be done without major reconstruction and that in view of the proposed new buildings at New Haw Sewage Works such reconstruction would be abortive expenditure. In the meantime standards of hygiene are maintained as high as possible.

Meat Inspection

The total number of animals slaughtered at the slaughterhouse was 54,199, an 11.3 per cent increase on last year's figure. All carcasses and offal were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 and the income for this service amounted to £2,033.63. The total weight of all meat condemned at the slaughterhouse was 12 tons 16 cwts. 70 lbs. Containers of beef from the Republic of Ireland are received regularly at the Depot and these, too, are subjected to inspection. Some difficulties in the operation of the Imported Food Regulations, 1968 were experienced in relation to documentation but correspondence with Health Officers in Northern Ireland and in the ports of entry resulted in improvement and the system is now working well.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	116	11,483	42,600
Number inspected	116	11,483	42,600
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:			
Whole carcases condemned ...	3	2	143
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	466	3,696
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerici ...	2.59%	4.08%	9.01%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:			
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	30
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	0.07%

Condemnations

DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a reduction in the percentage of animals found to be affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The percentage of pig carcases affected with tuberculosis was at 0.07 per cent the lowest for many years and possibly the lowest on record.

Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

The provisions of the Regulations are being carried out satisfactorily within the District although a constant check seems to be necessary if the movement of unfit and knackers meat is to be effectively controlled. Unfit or knackers meat must either be sterilized under approved conditions at the slaughterhouse or alternatively must be transported to approved premises where proper facilities for sterilization exist. It is during this transportation, often over large distances, that most of the problems arise and the only way of ensuring proper control is for the respective local authorities to firmly insist on proper documentation.

Visits continue to be made to those premises where unfit or knackers meat is used and I am satisfied with the various arrangements.

Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned, Other Than at Slaughterhouse

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat at wholesale premises—					
(i)	carcase	13 cwts. 91½ lbs.			
(ii)	offal	14 cwts. 67 lbs.			
		<hr/>	1	8	46½
Meat at retail shops—					
(i)	carcase	6 cwts. 11¾ lbs.			
(ii)	offal	40 lbs.			
		<hr/>	—	6	51¾
<hr/>					
Cooked meat and meat products	...		—	—	5
Canned meats	... ..		—	5	61
Other canned foods	... ..		2	2	78½
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown			1	8	103¼
Packaged goods	... ..		—	1	13¼
Other foods	... ..		—	1	39½
			<hr/>		
		Total	5	14	62¾
			<hr/>		

Bacteriological Examination and Investigation

		<i>No. of</i>		
		<i>Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Ham	... ..	1	—	1
Pre-packed Ham				
Vacuum Packed	...	1	—	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	2	—	2
Pressed Tongue	... ..	1	—	1
Scotch Eggs (Wrapped)	...	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	6	—	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Following receipt of reports on the above samples investigations were carried out into the cleansing processes used at one of the shops from which the cooked meats were sold. From the results of these investigations it appeared that the slicing machine was not being adequately cleansed and in co-operation with the management a procedure for cleansing, using a detergent and bactericide, was recommended. This procedure was subsequently standardised for the 144 branches of the Company.

Ice-Cream

	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
<i>Soft Ice-Cream</i>					
Premises	—	—	—	—	—
Vans	17	11	1	3	2
<i>Other Ice-Cream</i>					
Premises	109	81	19	8	1
Vans	7	5	1	1	—

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sale, etc., of Ice-cream	102
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food ...	37

Food Premises

The routine inspection of food premises in the district continued throughout the year. In many cases infringements were discovered by the Inspectors and these were required to be remedied by informal notice within a specified period. In one instance it was necessary to take legal proceedings in relation to deficiencies under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The standards of food hygiene in some premises are not maintained at a satisfactory level and it is only the frequent visits of the Public Health Inspectors and the health education work they carry out during those visits which prevents further deterioration.

The total number of food premises within the District is 342. The categories of trades carried on at these premises is as follows: —

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bakers and Confectioners	17
Bakehouses	11
Butchers	22
Fishmongers and Fishfryers	11
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	31
Grocers and Provision Merchants	55
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	156
Milk Depot	1
Public Houses	35
Sugar Confectioners	49
Supermarkets	6

Wholesale premises comprise : —

Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sausage Maker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vegetable Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	1

Summary of Visits made to Food Premises

All food shops	...	...	...	...	...	644
Food stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	38
Cafes, restaurants and public houses	...	...	...	...	...	381
Office, shop and factory canteens	...	...	...	...	...	23
School canteens	...	...	...	...	...	23
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	72
Food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	131
Meat inspection (slaughterhouse and meat depots)	...	...	...	...	...	68
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice-cream sampling	...	...	...	...	...	147
Food and Drugs sampling	...	...	...	...	...	110
Miscellaneous Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	49

Milk

Seven samples of Pasteurised milk were taken and all were satisfactory.

Distributors

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	43
--	-----	-----	-----	----

Special Designation Licences

Untreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Food and Drugs

ANALYSIS

	<i>Number of Samples</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Samples adulterated or otherwise irregular</i>
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>		
Food.				
Alcoholic Drinks ...	8	—	8	—
Beverages ...	2	2	4	—
*Bread ...	—	1	1	1
Cereals and Cereal Products ...	2	2	4	—
Condiments and Sauces ...	5	6	11	—
*Dairy Products ...	9	25	34	10
Fish and Fish Products ...	—	1	1	—
*Flour Confectionery	—	5	5	2
Food Additives ...	1	2	3	2
Food Supplements	—	1	1	—
Fruit and Fruit Products ...	5	10	15	1
Meat and Fish Pastes ...	—	1	1	—
*Meat and Meat Products ...	6	24	30	7
Oils and Fats ...	2	—	2	—
Slimming Foods ...	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks ...	2	6	8	2
Spices and Flavourings ...	—	3	3	—
*Sugar Confectionery and Chocolate ...	—	6	6	2
*Sugar and Preserves	3	11	14	1
Vegetables and Vegetable Products ...	—	2	2	—
Miscellaneous ...	1	3	4	—
DRUGS ...	4	14	18	2
Total ...	50	126	176	30

* Includes samples submitted to Public Analyst as a result of complaints—13 in all.

Details of the unsatisfactory samples are as follows: —

As a result of routine sampling

<i>Article</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Beefburgers	Deficient in meat.	Formal sample to be taken in 1972.
Blackberry Juice	Incorrectly labelled.	Matter taken up with West German manufacturer. Revised label introduced.
Chewing Gum	Incorrectly labelled.	Matter taken up with Danish manufacturer. Revised label introduced.
Gravy Browning	Incorrectly labelled.	Formal sample taken.
Gravy Browning	Incorrectly labelled.	Matter taken up with manufacturer. Revised label introduced.
Ice Cream	Deficient in fat.	Formal sample taken and found to be satisfactory.
Orange Drink Concentrate	Incorrectly labelled.	Matter taken up with importers and Danish manufacturer. Revised label introduced.
Pork Sausage Meat	Deficient in meat content.	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage Meat	Deficient in meat content.	Time limit necessary in which to institute legal proceedings exceeded.
Pork Sausage Meat (Pres.)	Deficient in meat content and incorrectly labelled.	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage Meat (Pres.)	Deficient in meat content and incorrectly labelled.	Legal proceedings instituted against the manufacturer.
Pork Sausages (Pres.)	Deficient in meat content.	Legal proceedings instituted against the manufacturer.
Pork Chipolatas	Presence of preservatives not declared.	Letter sent to retailer who took appropriate action to declare presence of preservatives.
Rosehip Syrup	Incorrectly labelled.	Further sample taken, when labelling found to be satisfactory.
Rosehip Tablets	Incorrectly labelled and deficient in Vitamin C content.	Formal sample taken.
Rosehip Tablets	Incorrectly labelled and deficient in Vitamin C content.	Matter taken up with manufacturer. Revised label introduced.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Yoghourt	Incorrectly named.	Formal sample taken.
Yoghourt	Incorrectly named.	Matter taken up with manufacturer. Arrangements made to introduce revised label.

As a result of complaints

<i>Article</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Butter	Contained scale formed from milk solids.	Matter investigated but not possible to determine source.
Caster Sugar	Contained greater percentage than normal of coarse crystals.	Probably contaminated by granulated sugar during processing. No formal action possible.
Cheese	Contained a fly.	Thought to have gained access during manufacture in Canada. Canadian Dairy Authority notified.
Jam Shortcake	Contained particles of aluminium. Originated from baking tray.	Legal proceedings taken.
Loaf	Contained only a trace of salt.	Salt omitted from the dough mix. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Milk	Contained pieces of glass.	Matter investigated but impossible to determine origin of glass. Warning letter sent to dairy company.
Milk	Contained mould hyphae.	Material not removed by bottle cleansing process. Warning letter sent to dairy company.
Milk	Contained cotton fibres and milk solids.	Investigation showed material probably from a milk filter. Warning letter sent to dairy company.
Milk	Contained dried milk solids and dead mould hyphae.	Investigation revealed that bottle was improperly cleansed. Warning letter sent to dairy company.
Milk	Contained foreign matter which was found to be custard powder.	Investigation showed that the bottle was probably contaminated after opening.

<i>Article</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Pastille	Contained foreign matter consisting of charred pastille substance.	Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
Swiss Roll	Fat composition found to be slightly rancid.	Investigation showed that the product had been kept beyond the recommended shelf life.

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints about food was 95, a slight increase on the figure for 1970. Forty-nine of these complaints were about the presence of foreign matter and 13 about food which was mouldy. The food most frequently the subject of complaint was milk (16) whilst bread was a close second (13). It is clear that the system of supplying milk in returnable bottles is very largely responsible for the high percentage of complaints about foreign matter in milk and that the origin of many such complaints is the misuse of the bottle by the customer before return. Cement from building sites, scorching of bottles used for fireworks on bonfire night, deposits of paint are all difficult to remove and may survive the normal automatic washing process. Nevertheless, the obligation must be on the producer to ensure that bottles are clean before filling and it is sometimes very difficult to understand how obviously contaminated bottles can pass through the whole production and delivery process without being noticed.

Proceedings

Twelve cases were heard before the Walton and Esher Magistrates' Court during 1971:—

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>	
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.		
Section 2.		
	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs</i>
	£ p	£ p
Sale of one pint bottle of Channel Island Milk, Pasteurised containing foreign matter	10.00	No Costs
Sale of pie with metal washer embedded in it	10.00	No Costs
Sale of Turkish Delight containing a piece of wood	10.00	No Costs
Sale of loaf of white bread containing an insect	15.00	No Costs
Sale of mouldy beef steak pie	20.00	No Costs
Sale of jam shortcake containing metal	50.00	5.00
Sale of mouldy Scotch Pancakes ...	25.00	5.00
Sale of mouldy steak and kidney pie ...	10.00	5.00
Section 8 (1).		
Sale of jar of mouldy smoked cod roe	75.00	5.00
*Sale of unfit New Zealand lamb ...	40.00	10.00
Section 2 and Section 113.		
Sale of pork sausages deficient in meat content	60.00	18.50
Sale of pork sausage meat deficient in meat content	60.00	
Name and address of packer not given on packet of pork sausage meat ...	30.00	
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.		
8 contraventions of the Regulations by the proprietor of a restaurant.		
2 charges under Regulation 6(1)	115.00	5.00
1 charge under Regulation 16(3)		
1 charge under Regulation 16(4)		
4 charges under Regulation 23(1)		
* Case also brought by the Surrey County Council under the Weights and Measures Act, 1963.		

Health Education

During the year the Department was fairly active in the field of health education and a total of 189 visits were made.

A poster competition for school children with the theme "Pollution—How it Affects Us" was organised during the spring term and resulted in 150 entries from nine schools within the District. The winning posters were displayed in the Town Hall for three days and subsequently in the Walton Branch of Segas and the Weybridge Public Library. The competition received some publicity in the local press and was considered to be very successful.

During the month of June, a small exhibition on Food Hygiene was displayed at the Town Hall, at the Walton Library, the Weybridge Library and at all the larger schools in the District.

Two courses in Food Hygiene for food handlers were organised in co-operation with the Department of Food and Health Studies, Brooklands Technical College, and held at the College during the Autumn term. The attendance at these courses was encouraging and it is hoped to repeat the courses next year. Sixteen students who were successful at the final examination were presented with their certificates by Councillor Mrs. Hart, Chairman of the Council, at an informal reception at the Town Hall.

Lectures on food hygiene and on other environmental health matters were given by Public Health Inspectors to full-time students at Brooklands Technical College and to two local organisations and visits were arranged for students from the Technical College to various places of interest in the District.

The distribution of leaflets, bookmarks and the display of posters on environmental health subjects was continued.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurising plants in the district.

HOUSING

(a) Unfit Houses

The programme for dealing with unfit houses was continued. A Clearance Order in respect of four cottages in Weybridge was made and submitted to the Department of the Environment for confirmation and an undertaking not to relet was given in respect of a house in an area which it is intended to represent in 1972.

Informal notices were served following complaints about housing defects or where housing defects were revealed on applications for Qualification Certificates or Improvement Grants. In most cases these defects were remedied without the necessity to serve statutory notices but in two cases where statutory notices were served and the works were not carried out, it was necessary to apply to the Court for Nuisance Orders.

The demand for accommodation has raised the general level of house prices and has made even unfit properties a financial proposition for speculators.

Complaints about housing defects	...	...	...	79
Informal notices served	...	...	...	164
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	31
Houses where defects remedied	...	...	...	147
Undertaking not to relet	...	...	...	1
Houses demolished	...	...	...	15
Houses subject to Compulsory Purchase or Demolition Orders awaiting demolition at 31st December, 1971	...	...	...	16

(b) Improvement

The promotion of improvements to old houses in the District was steadily pursued during the year. Three cottages in Mayo Road posed a problem inasmuch as ownership was vested in a trust and no money was available for the repair and improvement of the houses. A solution was found when the Council agreed to rehouse one of the occupiers so allowing the trust to use the capital from the sale of one house to improve and repair the other two. In the event, all three houses were improved at the same time and the trustees kindly allowed them to be used for exhibition purposes for publicising improvement grants. The organisation of this project was time consuming but there was considerable co-operation from the National Fuel Boards, from other Departments of the Council, from the Agent and the Builder and from the

Press. The improved houses were open to the public for two weeks during June, when they were visited by more than 1,000 people and many enquiries were subsequently received in the Department.

Further surveys of areas of old housing were carried out and, where possible, approaches have been made to owners with a view to encouraging them to improve their houses. In many cases this has led to applications for grants but in a few instances, improvements were frustrated by elderly tenants who feared the disturbance associated with building operations or the inevitable rent increase. In some cases it was possible for the Council to assist by rehousing the tenants in smaller, more modern accommodation so permitting the improvement of the house and making it available for family use. The sympathetic consideration given by the Council to such cases and the ready co-operation of the Housing Manager have greatly assisted the Department in dealing with these matters.

A high percentage of the applications for qualification certificates were refused because of the absence of standard amenities or the existence of disrepair and it is clear that many property owners make applications without first checking that their properties are eligible.

(i) DWELLINGS OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENT AREAS.

Representations received under Section 19 ...	2
Preliminary notices served	2
Undertakings to improve accepted	2
Houses where improvements completed ...	4
Houses where improvements in progress at 31st December, 1971	1

(ii) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Discretionary.

Improvements:

Applications received	43	
Applications approved	40	(£18,951)

Conversions:

Applications received	5	
Applications approved	4	(£2,829)
Number of dwellings which will result from completion of work	6	
Applications refused	1	

Standard.

Applications received	53	
Applications approved—Normal limit	14	(£1,395)
Higher limit	39	(£14,729)

Special.

Applications received	1
Applications approved	—

(iii) QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES.

Where dwelling has all the standard amenities.

Applications received	89
Applications refused	46
Qualification Certificates issued	48

Where dwelling does not have all the standard amenities.

Applications received	15
Certificates of provisional approval issued	16
Qualification Certificates issued	7

(c) Multiple Occupation

Inspections continued to be made of houses in multiple occupation and during the year several properties were improved to the full standard. Most of the larger properties have now either been improved or are in the advanced stage of being improved and, although the process may extend over a long time, the results are encouraging. During the year a number of larger houses which fell short of the accepted standards were sold for development purposes so reducing the overall number outstanding to be dealt with.

One of the continuing problems in dealing with multiple occupation are the small properties which are easily established and may continue for some time without the knowledge of the Department. Without effective controls this problem would increase in size with a subsequent lowering of standards in the area. It is essential that there should be effective control by both the Planning and Public Health Departments and I am pleased to report that a joint effort is being made to deal with the indiscriminate setting up of houses in multiple occupation.

(d) Council Housing

The Council owns 2,890 houses and flats, 584 of which were built before the war. One hundred and twenty houses and flats were built during 1971 and a further 105 were in the course of erection.

Ninety-eight houses and flats were built by private enterprise during the year.

Two hundred and twenty-eight family units were rehoused, including 49 exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants on the Council's list at the end of the year was 466.

Total number of Visits in connection with Housing

Housing inspections (on complaint, clearance, Rent Acts, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	829
Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	251
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improvement Grants, including Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	1,494
Improvement Areas (surveys)	...	...	...	...	...	210
Housing Loans	...	...	...	...	...	65

WORKPLACES

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Sixty-two premises were newly registered during the year but, in most cases, only after the occupiers had been informed of the necessity to register following a visit by an inspector. The obligation placed upon an occupier by Section 49 (1) to give prior notice of his intention to employ persons is not well known and requires publicity.

Early in the year the occupiers of all registered premises were reminded of their obligation under Section 48 to notify accidents in certain circumstances and although the total number of accidents notified was 15 as against 7 in the previous year, 8 of these were in respect of one shop which has always been co-operative in this respect. It is doubtful whether the local reminder had much effect and national publicity would probably be very much more successful.

None of the accidents call for special comment.

The Department of Employment and Productivity Booklet on the Safe Use of Slicing Machines was brought to the attention of occupiers where appropriate.

Difficulties were experienced in connection with one large warehouse handling plastic toys packed in light cardboard boxes. The practice of the firm in stacking the boxes to a great height resulted in instability and potential danger to employees. Consideration was given to the possibility of applying to the Court under Section 22 for an Order prohibiting the practice but the matter resolved itself when the firm ceased to trade in the District.

Registrations and General Inspections

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	27	175	40
Retail Shops ...	28	302	80
Wholesale shops, Warehouses ...	3	12	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	4	40	5
Fuel storage depots ...	—	1	—
Totals ...	62	530	129

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
Registered Premises under the Act 376

**Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises
at end of year**

<i>Class of workplace</i>							<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,235
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,819
Wholesale departments, warehouses					...	...	78
Catering establishments open to the public	...				...	...	289
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total							4,478
Total Males							2,118
Total Females							2,360

Analysis of Contraventions

<i>Section</i>		<i>Number of Contraventions found</i>					
4	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	12
5	Overcrowding		...	...	...	...	—
6	Temperature		...	...	...	...	29
7	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	—
9	Sanitary Conveniences		...	...	...	...	27
10	Washing Facilities		...	...	...	...	5
11	Supply of Drinking Water	...		...	...	...	1
12	Clothing Accommodation		...	...	...	...	—
13	Sitting Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	...		...	...	...	1
15	Eating Facilities	...	...	...	...	...	—
16	Floors, passage and stairs	...		...	...	...	10
17	Fencing Exposed Parts of Machinery				...	...	2
18	Protection of Young Persons from Dangerous Machinery		...	...	...	...	—
19	Training of Young Persons working at Dangerous Machinery		...	...	...	...	—
23	Prohibition of Heavy Work	...		...	...	...	—
24	First Aid	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Other Matters		...	...	...	...	107
TOTAL:							222

Number of informal notices sent to occupiers of premises 103.

In no case was legal action necessary.

Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Canteen
Machinery	—	2	—
Transport	—	1	—
Falls of persons	2	3	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	—
Handling goods	—	1	1
Use of hand tools	—	1	—
Not otherwise specified	—	3	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968

Six reports were received and investigated during the year.

Shops Act, 1950

A number of complaints and enquiries were received about hours of opening and the requirements of the Act relating to early closing. A total of 83 visits was made. The Walton-on-Thames, Hersham and Weybridge Chamber of Trade distributed a questionnaire to all traders in the district with a view to approaching the Council for the making of an Order exempting certain classes of shops from the requirement to close half a day per week. It is understood that the results will be collated and submitted during 1972.

Factories Act, 1961

1.—Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	183	254	21	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	24	5	—	—
TOTAL ...	210	262	21	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	21	12	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	21	12	—	1	—

3.—Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

No notifications were received during the year in respect of outworkers employed by the occupiers of factories in this district.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Seventeen visits were made to ten premises in the District which come within the scope of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Swimming and Paddling Pools

In addition to the public swimming pool at Kings Close, Walton-on-Thames, and the open air pool at the Oatlands Park Hotel, there are now 12 learner pools at schools within the District. There are four paddling pools at public recreation grounds. One hundred and sixteen visits were made and 89 tests were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors to check on the suitability of the water for swimming or paddling and 46 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. There was a considerable improvement on the previous year in the general standard of maintenance at the school pools and only three samples were reported unsatisfactory.

Samples taken from the paddling pools were all satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

Defects in drainage systems continued to be a source of complaint and during the year 580 visits, arising from 177 complaints, were made in connection with defective systems. In 31 cases it was necessary to serve a statutory notice. The majority of complaints were associated with old premises but some recently constructed systems also gave trouble. The design and installation of septic tanks and associated outfalls in particular require careful attention if problems are to be avoided.

Pail and Chemical Closets

The new sewers in the Field Common area came into use during the year and as a result the number of pail closets was further reduced to 38.

A few properties still use chemical closets and at the present time there is little prospect of the sewer being extended to them.

Miscellaneous Public Health Nuisances

Once again smells, accumulations of rubbish and dirty conditions were the main causes for the 118 complaints received. Four hundred and thirty-eight visits were made.

CLEAN AIR

There were 53 complaints about atmospheric pollution during the year necessitating 158 visits.

Once again, most of the complaints were about smoke from domestic bonfires or bonfires associated with building or demolition sites. The method of dealing with these complaints was by way of warning letters or advice and in no case was statutory action necessary.

The daily instrument for recording the smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere was resited at Rydens School with the kind permission of the Headmaster and the approval of the Department of Trade and Industry. The necessary attention to the instrument is given by senior pupils at the school.

NOISE

The 59 complaints received about noise covered the usual range of sources in this District, namely pneumatic concrete breakers, pumps operating at night, noise from animals, especially barking dogs, traffic noise and domestic noise from neighbours. A total of 132 visits were made. In a few cases it was possible to take a firm line which led to a reduction of the noise, but in most instances the noise was of a temporary or intermittent nature and consequently difficult to investigate and confirm. All complaints were investigated and where it was not possible for the Department to take action, appropriate advice was given.

A new noise source which developed during the year arose from refrigeration machinery kept running at night on mobile ice-cream vehicles parked in front of dwellings. The sound levels from these sources are low but irritating to people endeavouring to sleep. Some improvement was achieved by co-operation of the owners of the vehicles but it would be more satisfactory if planning laws could prohibit the parking of commercial vehicles in residential areas.

Aircraft Noise

Observations on aircraft passing over the District following take-off from London Airport were continued. In cases where the noise levels recorded were in excess of those normally experienced the details were passed to the Clerk of the Council who pursued the matter with the Department of Trade and Industry, and the airline concerned. In August, members of the Aircraft Noise Sub-Committee met the Minister of Trade at the Town Hall and discussed the many problems of aircraft flying over the District. Later in the year changes in take-off procedure on easterly take-off and the introduction of the new

Wisley Beacon appeared to make some slight improvement by enabling aircraft to more closely follow the Mole Valley Minimum Noise Route. There was, however, little improvement in connection with aircraft on westerly take-off.

Pest Control

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that there were no major infestations of rats or mice in the District during the year under review. Some difficulty was experienced in dealing with mouse infestations due to the resistance which has been built up against Warfarin, hitherto a very satisfactory method of treatment. Because of this greater reliance was placed on traps. Other poisons will be tried out in due course.

Complaints about pests, other than rats and mice, continued to be received and where possible assistance was given. During the wasps season it became impossible for the Rodent Officer to deal with complaints within a reasonable time and many complainants had to be referred to private contractors. Squirrels continue to be a problem in certain parts of the District and where they gain access to the house assistance is given.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

(a) *Rodent Control* (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949).

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	345
Properties inspected	...	...	...	...	475
Number found infested with rats	...	...	...	...	178
Number found infested with mice	...	...	...	...	106
Total number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	1,761

(b) *Insects*.

Complaints received:—

Ants	...	...	...	...	27
Fleas	...	...	...	...	15
Others	...	...	...	...	45
Total number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	81

(c) *Wasps and Bees.*

Complaints received: —

Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	508
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	29
Number of wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	339
Total number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	634

(d) *Other Pests.*

Complaints received: —

Foxes	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	16
Squirrels	...	...	...	...	...	59
Others	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	273

Rag Flock

Two samples of filling material were taken during the year, both of which were satisfactory.

PETROLEUM

Once again no accidents or fires in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit were reported in the district during the year. Two explosions which occurred on Council owned premises and were at first thought to be due to petroleum were eventually found to be associated with a natural gas leak.

There are now 67 licensed premises in the district and during the year 248 inspections were carried out. Periodic inspections were also made of tankers operating from a major depot. Deficiencies revealed on inspection were remedied after informal notice.

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